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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

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FIAT JUSTITIA.

A wise, learned and incorruptible judiciary and an instructed and faithful bar are an impenetrable defence to personal liberty and to social order. It is the distinct perception of this truth that has induced the American people to submit to constitutional and statutory limitations upon their sovereignty. All men fit for citizenship realize that justice is the cohesive element in civilization. Therefore they submit cheerfully to the usual pressure of the law, upon which they also rely for their own protection.

Theory and practice, however, are often widely dissimilar. In our own country trained, balanced and independent judicial minds, steered by educated consciences, are frequent, but not common. It is hard to define what a perfect judge is. In both parts of the Bible, there are no denunciations so bitter as those against unjust and dishonest judges. In our own days, in various forms, it has been frequently said by great thinkers that, if the administration of the law is equal and pure, rottenness in other branches of the government can almost be tolerated. What is meant is that the courts have the power to extirpate political rascality.

The ideals and standards of the American judiciary in the public mind, though unexpressed in mere trappings and ceremony, are probably the highest in the world. Reverence for the law has survived much treachery to its mandates. Examples of subservience to selfish or demoralizing influences have been regarded as exceptions to a general rule. Confidence in the maintenance, even in the face of occasional sinister appearances.

Human nature is variable and prone to elasticity, and judges do not cease to be men. Nevertheless they must submit to more searching criticism than those whose responsibilities are lower. There are very few judicial officers who will accept bribes. This is a coarse and unfrequent mark of corruption, which is so clear that it is usually discerned. But there are innumerable ways in which judicial independence and probity may be stained, many of which, though they can be conjectured, are beyond actual detection. Inordinate affection for particular attorneys is one mode of diverting business that is most dangerous. Still more subtle, and even more injurious, is the secret determination of a judge to promote a special interest or a particular faction. Without a word, without even a look, that could be used as impeaching evidence, it is possible, though very unusual, for a judicial officer to be unjust to the core. By the very tone of his voice in charging a jury or in addressing counsel, he may affect a decision.

A judge should be above all suspicion of wavering from the law and from the case before him. The best guarantee is character. There have been and there are men on the bench, whom the vilest partisan or pettifogger never doubted. Hale, Mansfield, Eldon, Marshall, Kent are illustrations of world wide fame. In California, a decision by Judge Norton or Judge Temple was instantly accepted, and while Judge Beatty was paying no attention to any thing except working on records, all the underground partisans in the State could not deprive him of a nomination or an election. There are near examples, to which it might be indelicate to refer.

A sound bench requires the support of a sound bar. An honest lawyer will not accept an invitation to wreck an estate and divide the plunder. He will not manufacture testimony in his own office or anywhere else. He will treat witnesses with respect and, even though indulged, will not debase courts of justice with foul language. A good lawyer must necessarily be a gentleman, under all conditions. He will honor the courts by honoring himself and his profession. He may be, and he ought to be, vigorous, strong, determined, as well as studious and, as the Vermonters say, "judgmental." But his demeanor, his manner, his language, his character, will all comport with a clean heart and a cultivated mind. He will never lower his own dignity or degrade himself and his profession by coarse personalities or by tricky methods. He will be truthful, manly, broad, an elevating influence in the community.

Such a bench and a bar as have been thus sketched are an inspiration to civilization itself. In this Territory, there is much to commend, but there may be also much to deprecate. The result of pending investigations is awaited with hope and confidence that our local standards will correspond with American ideals.

A vigorous mosquito campaign cannot be started too soon. Few men would refuse to subscribe liberally to be rid of the insects.

The affliction which has come to Captain and Mrs. Whiting in the prostration of the latter by smallpox, will draw general sympathy from this community where both have many ties.

In good time, unless Japan prevents, the whole of Korea will be annexed to the 200 acres which Russia has leased on the Yalu river.

The last Macedonian uprising was set for April Fool's day. It might be well to stick to that date.

TOURISTS AND VICE.

The Advertiser, as a result of some observation in the principal tourist resorts of the coast, does not agree with the conclusions of Mr. Woods, the eminent San Francisco lawyer, who, writing in the Chronicle of his visit to Honolulu, says:

Honolulu is a tourist town, and should, as such, afford the tourist some opportunity to spend his money and have a time according to his taste, and yet a more dismal and forbidding place for the tourist on pleasure bent it is hard to find. The saloons close at 12 o'clock sharp, and from 12 o'clock Saturday night until Monday morning the town is dead. The tenderloin is an unknown quantity. The seductive games of chance are strictly prohibited, and there is no such thing as police protection. In brief, the festive tourist has afforded him the sea and the church, in one of which he can swim and in the other hear his sins denounced. Outside of these two he is absolutely without opportunity to enjoy himself according to his bent. These things have destroyed, and will continue to destroy, all the chances which Honolulu naturally has as a tourist resort.

It is altogether out of reason to ask a man to take a sea voyage of 2000 miles merely for the purposes of taking a swim in the Pacific ocean and of going to church. The ordinary, everyday man of the world must be allured by other charms. He must be made to understand that in taking such a voyage he will find a town where he is free to do as he pleases and enjoy himself after the manner of his own inclinations; and while it may be admitted that he is not seeking the highest plane of morality, yet, as a free agent, he will avoid the place where he cannot be allowed to sin as to him seems fit.

These are not especially creditable sentiments, but they probably represent the San Francisco idea of what a tourist town should be; also the idea of Tombstone, Arizona, Cripple Creek, Col., and Nome City, Alaska. But if Mr. Woods travels much in his own State he will find, as at the tourist resorts in Southern California, that the Eastern idea of decency and propriety is very much in evidence. In Pasadena, for example, he will find thousands of satisfied tourists but will look in vain for an open saloon on any day of the week, and in Los Angeles and San Diego he will find a Sunday law which is enforced about as the Sunday law is here.

The average Eastern tourist, whose presence we all desire, has very little sympathy with the roystering gold-miner-of-49 idea of public and private enjoyment. He is not illiberal; he does not insist that all wheels shall stop turning and all bands cease playing on Sunday, but he can get along very comfortably without Sunday dram shops, horse-races and everyday resorts of infamy. Such people, who pass most satisfactory winters at Pasadena, at Coronado Beach—where there is but one bar, and that one closed on Sunday—and no questionable resorts whatever—would certainly find Honolulu to their taste. A hundred thousand of them saw Pasadena last winter; probably 60,000 saw Coronado Beach. The same promises to be true next season, and for indefinite seasons to come. Of the Eastern people who spend their winters on the coast the majority are respectable and conservative; the other kind can be well done without, there is no question.

There is too high a price to pay even for tourists; and anything calculated to make Honolulu a bad place in which to maintain a righteous standard of family life and to bring up wholesome children, is to be deprecated on grounds of self-interest.

THE KALIHI DETENTION CAMP.

Mr. Schnack's inquiry as to why the Kalihi camp is maintained gets answer as follows:

The Government feels that the camp may be needed again for its original purpose and in the meantime does not object to getting rentals from it.

The objections to this policy are three fold: One is that the camp is more likely to become a center of sickness than a refuge from it; (2) the Government has no moral right to go into the lodging house business as a competitor of those who pay it taxes and license fees for the same privilege; (3) the camp is, as Mr. Schnack points out, a colonizing place for corrupt and ignorant voters. As such it finds its chief political favor among Home Rulers.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that the camp should be closed to admit of cleanliness and good order, any possible necessity for its use as a detention depot.

GENERAL MILES.

After today General Miles will be free to express himself on all public questions and it may easily be that he intends to become a political storm center. He is a man with a grievance for which the only redress is votes. If he could help overturn President Roosevelt's administration that would be a way of getting even; if he could become President himself his rival would be a Roman triumph over all his rivals.

As a Democrat and a distinguished man, General Miles has been mentioned by those nearest to him as a desirable candidate for the Presidency next year. It cannot be said, however, that the Democracy has shown much enthusiasm for him. The experience of that party with gold lace has not been propitious. General McClellan was not a winner in 1864 nor General Hancock in 1880, and both of these officers were vastly more popular than Miles. The latter does not get close to the people; "grand, gloomy and peculiar," he has a place by himself, but it is not a place to which voters—especially labor voters who remember his armed support of a Federal injunction against the Chicago strikers—are likely to flock.

But if the Democracy is not desirous of making General Miles its standard-bearer, it will be glad to hear all he has to say against the Republicans. He will get all the chance he wants to go on the stump and to appear in print. No doubt the chance will be his, if he chooses, to cut a great figure in the Democratic hustings.

FORESTRY RENAISSANCE.

Probably it is correct to say that the earliest commercial resource of Hawaii under civilization was its forest wealth. It is now history the way in which that wealth was squandered in the sandal-wood trade. Until a score of years ago no systematic effort was made at reforestation, while before and since that turning point enemies overt and covert joined forces in preventing forest growth to the extent that nature, unhampered, might have effected. The comparative indifference to the extinction of commerce in Hawaiian forest products which until lately has prevailed, in both public and private consideration, is not hard to account for. First, the piling times of prosperity incident to the market for agricultural produce opened up suddenly in California, on the gold discovery in 1849, and to the extensive whale fleet traffic that took its focus in these islands, seem to have obliterated all regret for the sandal-wood trade as well as for the almost total denudation of its source. Next, when California became able to feed itself and the whaling traffic passed away, there had sprung up the nucleus of a profitable sugar industry which was destined under American reciprocity to overshadow in importance even the dreams of prosperity from a possible return of anything akin to the departed resources.

Gradually, in these latter years, the cause of diversified industries has been making headway. Coincident with this and part of it must be regarded the increasing interest in forestry. Just now through Federal aid and co-operation the efforts of a few successive governments of Hawaii at systematic reforestation of hitherto barren places and reforestation of tracts whose former growth of trees fire and other destructive agents have laid bare are becoming of great promise. There are few countries in the world where the rewards of tree-planting are returned to the tree-planter so quickly as here. The old story of the benevolent grand-sire who planted an orchard for his posterity has no point in this country. One may establish a home upon a bare lot in Honolulu and within three to five years have his table supplied with many kinds of fruit from trees planted after his house was built. Hardwood suitable for manufacturing purposes matures almost as rapidly, while trees fit mostly for fuel develop branches so fast that it is not necessary to cut down the trunk for obtaining the fuel—the trimmings of a few trees being enough to keep a family cookstove going.

It is hardly necessary to advocate, for the benefit of the gentlemen composing the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the importance of giving a large share of attention to the propagation and improvement of fruit trees of those varieties that have proved an easy success in raising here, in addition to the introducing of kinds of known desirability and commercial value from abroad. Neither are those gentlemen likely to overlook the merits of Hawaii's indigenous woods suitable for cabinet-making and house-finishing purposes—such as the sandal-wood, the koa and kou trees. The day will probably come when manufacturing power will be developed as cheaply here as anywhere else, and with our soil producing such splendid raw material as the woods mentioned the export of Hawaii's forest products, in the future, should mainly consist of manufactured articles. Such a trade would be incomparably more lucrative than the oldtime export of sandal-wood, withal having the wasteful element of that traffic obliterated.

INJUSTICE TO IRELAND

The Irish bill, which had such a fair passage in the House of Commons, has met a rough sea in the House of Lords. The result is not unexpected. Of Bourbons who learn nothing and forget nothing, there are no finer examples than the peers of Great Britain. Quite out of touch with the generous sentiments of the people, living in an atmosphere of rarefied exclusiveness all their own, the antithesis rather than the corollary of the Englishmen of the other House, they are incapable of yielding any privilege, however wrongful or impolitic to hold, which has been enjoyed by their class. Every political advance made by Englishmen for hundreds of years has found its chief obstacles in the House of Lords; and the economic progress of the country has not derived much acceleration there. But for English reverence for precedent such an anachronism as the upper House would have been extinguished during the Nineteenth century or else the membership would have been made elective, somewhat like that of the Senate of the United States.

Should the bill be finally defeated or emasculated, the effect upon Ireland would be weakening to Great Britain. The conciliation of Ireland is an essay in high politics. Let Great Britain find itself in a life and death struggle with some great power and the position of Ireland would become highly important. It would determine whether the United Kingdom could present an undivided front to the enemy or whether it would be compelled to undergo a domestic struggle at the same time. An Ireland in revolt at a critical moment would be a serious matter for England, hence the wisdom of treating the "most distressful country" in a spirit of absolute fair play.

Such good Republicans as Representatives Aylett and Kumalae, appear to believe that the County Act is in need of their apologies. At the Kalihi meeting Friday evening both of these legislative leaders made remarks derogatory of the County Act, which was framed by the Republican Commission, and made into law by Republican votes, their own included. Now they are furnishing Home Rule campaign material by their apologies for what is put forth as the principal work of the Republican party.

at Pearl Harbor, something about the culture of frogs for the market on Hawaii, and an exceptionally good budget of cablegrams, commercial, court and society news, local gleanings and miscellany. If there are any who did not see the Sunday paper they missed a treat.

WORK FOR THE DELEGATE.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole is showing a wise curiosity as to what the representative men of the islands want him to do for Hawaii in Congress. In view of this there is one matter the Advertiser wishes to call to his notice on behalf of the agricultural interests of Oahu and through him reach the War Department, the preferences of which in the matter Congress would naturally consult.

Soon after annexation the Federal government took, as a military hospital reservation, some 14,000 acres of the choicest farming land on Oahu situated fifteen or twenty miles from Honolulu. The idea was that regiments of sick men would return from the Philippines and find in the cool air of Oahu's uplands a place to convalesce before going to the harsher climates of the mainland.

The land, not under lease, has never been put to such use or any other. As things turned out it was not needed by the Army medical corps nor is it likely to be. It is too remote from the defensive system of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor to be of much value as a permanent camp, a fact the War Department has recognized by seeking a site nearer town. Hence these 14,000 acres or such large part of them as are not under lease to graziers lie idle, growing up into a lantana jungle.

At the time the tract was taken by the Federal Government, a practical farmer, Byron O. Clark, was ready to colonize it with tillers of the soil. It was his plan to build it up as he and others did the contiguous property of Wahiawa. Had he been let alone, from sixty to one hundred American families might now be domiciled on the reservation, supporting themselves and adding to the food resources of the island—resources which the garrisons of the future will need, in the event of a blockade, far more than they will the title to occupy the land as a resting place.

If the military tract was now in the hands of the Territory it would, we do not doubt, be offered to white colonizers with the result that these islands would the more develop, as the President desires, "along traditional American lines." The military system would benefit by the fact because, as Oahu agriculture stands, it does not produce enough food products to enable the population to hold out against a blockade for three weeks. As an auxiliary to defence the small farmer is indispensable.

The Advertiser believes that if the new Delegate will present these facts and conclusions to the War Department and to the proper committees of Congress he will get the 14,000 acre tract back and make a ten-strike for himself and the people.

The Nation strikes at a fair mark in the following editorial paragraph:

"General Wood's promotion by the President to be major-general will have a very bad effect upon the discipline of the army. The question is not so much of the means by which General Wood attained his present rank, as of his military fitness for the higher one to which he is now designated. When President McKinley made him a brigadier, the army felt that it was a case of favoritism. His promotion to be major-general by Roosevelt will be considered by the best men in the army as a slight put upon discipline and military capacity. In the course of a few years, the courage to pass him by, Gen. Wood—an army surgeon—will become the head of the army. With him will be associated, as senior major-generals, those heroes of many a hard-fought interview, Fred Grant and Funston."

To legislators like Kumalae and Aylett it doesn't make much difference what the United States Attorney-General may decide as to a legislator's right to hold other office during the term for which he is elected. They have already announced their willingness to become supervisors at a salary of fifty dollars per month and what may be picked up on the side.

The Maui News feels a just pride in the work it has done for diversified industries. So does Side-Lights, the magazine which carries that part of the white man's burden in Hilo. Both these publications, undeterred by the ridicule of those who have not studied the farming question, have worked steadily for the increase of small agriculture in these islands. Their share in creating the interest now aroused and so widely prevalent is cordially admitted by their fellow-worker, the Advertiser.

Working the old excuse that the political colonists at Kalihi camp are "poor people who were burnt out in the fire of 1900," will hardly impress anybody now that the fire claims have been paid. The campers are, or should be, better off than they ever were before with three and a half years of next-to-free lodging to their credit and fire claims money besides. It is time for them to move on.

Nothing but good can come of the visit to Hawaii of the members of the new general staff of the army. Upon that body now devolves the duty of preparing the plan of defense for Hawaii, or of accepting the one already offered. The more knowledge its members have of conditions in the islands the better prepared will they be to say how they shall be met.

Hawaii's delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Congress which meets at Seattle next week might get through a resolution favoring a bounty on coffee and large appropriations for Pearl Harbor improvements. Both subjects should appeal to the delegates in that body.

The spectacle of a District Magistrate yelling "Judas!" at the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and having to be ejected by a bailiff, must have been instructive to the appointing power.

Davis can't join his own Lawyer's Society now.

LOCAL BREVITIES

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Will M. Templeton has been on the sick list for several days.

Colin Campbell, English but naturalized, has been admitted to practice in the lower courts.

No. 2 of Theresa's paper was due yesterday but it could not be found in the bookstores or on the streets.

Superintendent Cooper left for the Koolau side of this island at noon yesterday in company with Mr. Steward.

Another candidate for the vacant district magistracy's seat has appeared in the person of J. A. Matthewman, attorney.

Governor Dole has expressed himself as being disposed to ignore the "impeachment" of the Attorney-General by Geo. A. Davis.

Mrs. Atong yesterday received a cablegram from Captain Whiting, her son-in-law, denying the news cable report that Mrs. Whiting was afflicted with smallpox.

Mrs. Samuel Parker wishes the Advertiser to say that the story, derived from the police, that the missing blue diamond belonged to the first Mrs. Parker, was an error. The jewel belonged to the present Mrs. Parker and has not yet been found.

(From Monday's daily.)

E. R. Stackable returned from Kauai on the W. G. Hall yesterday.

There may be a disbarment ruling by the Supreme Court today. That was the intention of the court when it adjourned Friday until three o'clock this afternoon.

There was another meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo-Kohala railroad Saturday afternoon. There are still a few changes to be made in the legal papers but it is the expectation that the final arrangements will be completed at a meeting this evening. Philip Peck arrived from Hilo Saturday to attend the meeting.

Nearly \$800,000 worth of the Kalakaua silver has been redeemed and sent to the mint by the First National Bank. The remainder is coming in very slowly and it is doubtful if more than another \$100,000 worth is offered for redemption. The dimes are out of circulation and many of the quarters have gone into the making of belts and other pieces of jewelry. The half dollars and dollars have also been used as belt buckles and much of the silver was taken away by tourists.

F. D. Walker has started his Palmyra Exploitation Co. to find the buried gold on Palmyra Island.

Mr. Conter of the United States Experiment Station is to leave today for Hamakua to start his tobacco experiment.

C. P. Iaukea has called a meeting at Waiwala for next Saturday. This is to be the formal launching of Iaukea's boom for sheriff.

W. W. Dimond & Co. have on exhibition a "coconut" pineapple which was sent by Dr. Wright of Kohala. Several pineapples have grown together in a curious manner.

MRS. GEO. DEACON
DIES SUDDENLY

Mrs. George Deacon died very suddenly at Waiwala of paralysis at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She survived the stroke but half an hour. Her age was sixty years. Mrs. Deacon was wife of the engineer at Waiwala mill, besides whom she leaves two sons, one of whom is on Hawaii. Mrs. C. C. Kennedy of Hilo and Mrs. Axtell are sisters and Henry Deacon, manager of Pepeekeo, is a brother of the bereaved husband.

The funeral party will come to town in the afternoon train today and the burial will take place immediately in Waiwala cemetery. Rev. Canon A. Mackintosh will conduct a brief service at the grave.

MYSTERIOUS CASE
ON RAPID TRANSIT

Charles Wilson, a conductor on the Rapid Transit line, was injured in a very mysterious manner yesterday at Kapiolani Park. His car was going along the park road at a lively rate of speed, when the motorman heard a scream from the only passenger in the car—an old native woman. He immediately put on the brakes. The conductor was not on the car and when it was backed up he was found lying at the side of the track some distance back. His head was badly bruised but he was not unconscious.

Mr. Wilson was unable to say how the accident happened, excepting that he seemed dazed before he fell. It was thought that he may have been affected by the heat.

The injured man was taken to the Queen's Hospital. Last night he was reported to be doing very well. His scalp is cut and he is bruised about the body.

The Campbell heirs need not bother about Davis now; that incubus is off their necks. Emma Spreckels-Watson will also need a new attorney.

It is announced that Curtis Iaukea will soon show his fine collection of spotted and stained skirts in a Home Rule loan exhibition.

Apologies of a citizens' movement it is a sound thing to wait a little and see what comes of the Republican operations.

The mosquito must go that the tourist may come.

Jid as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ASHA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 10, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
J. Brower & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	800
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	.....
SUGAR				
Am.	5,000,000	30	21 1/4	21 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	200
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	.....	.....
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	22	.....
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	100
Honolulu	2,000,000	30	12	15
Haleku	500,000	100	.....	.....
Kibei Plant. Co. Ltd.	500,000	20	.....	22
Kipalulu	2,500,000	50	9 1/2	10
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	185
McCord Sug. Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	95	100
Onomea	1,000,000	20	23	.....
Panama	500,000	20	.....	10
Piaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	30	.....	.....
Oloulu	150,000	100	9	.....
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	250
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepes	750,000	100	.....	170
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	100
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	47	50
Waluku	700,000	100	.....	800
Waipanaa	352,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilders S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	10	110	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawian Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	10
H. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	500,000	100	.....	10
Hon. E. T. & L. Co. Ltd.	500,000	100	77	10
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	6	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co.	500,000	100	.....	62
Hilo R. R. Co.	50,000	20	17	20
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.	.....	.....	87 1/2	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p.c.	.....	.....	100	100
Hon. E. T. & L. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. P. C.	.....	.....	105	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	.....	103	.....
Oahu P. W. S. Co.	.....	.....	100	.....
Waialua A. & S. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahuna S. S. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co.	.....	.....	.....	10